

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

A REMINDER OF BLACK FRIDAY.

Death of One of Jay Gould's Lieutenants—Disappearance of a Prominent Citizen—O'Donovan Rossa Dismantling the Custom House—The President Thanked by Chinese Merchant of New York, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Charles J. Osborne, for many years a prominent figure in Wall street, died last night of kidney disease, aged 46. During the Black Friday panic of 1869, he was Jay Gould's most trusted backer. The fortune left by Mr. Osborne is estimated at from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000. He leaves a wife and son.

The police were notified last evening to search for Mr. Leslie W. Russell, of Canton, N. Y., formerly attorney general of the State, regent of the university, and a few years since a prominent candidate for the U. S. Senate. Mr. Russell was last seen at the Coleman house Tuesday morning, Saturday and Sunday nights he is said to have been in a prominent Broadway billiard saloon. No trace of his movements have been found from that time until Monday night, at 11:30 when he registered at the Coleman house.

The Herald says: "O'Donovan Rossa wants a place in the customhouse. He places high rating on his abilities and nothing less than the deputy collectorship of the port will suit him. He called at the customhouse yesterday and loudly announced his intention of securing a deputy's position. He wanted to see the collector, but the collector was not in."

The Chinese merchants of this city have sent President Cleveland the following address:

"To His Excellency, the Honorable Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America:

"At a meeting of the Chinese merchants, of this city, held November 10, 1885, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"After many outrages had been committed upon our fellow countrymen in lawless districts by desperate, ignorant and wicked men, it gives us (the Chinese merchants of New York) great, unspeakable pleasure to learn that the president of the United States of America has issued his official proclamation to protect our people, redress wrongs done to the injured, punish malefactors and prevent, by his great power, a repetition of the actions which have caused much suffering and death. We desire to express our gratitude and thank the president for his righteous course, his courage and love of justice. We assure him that he has increased our admiration and veneration for his fearlessness and wisdom and our respect and obedience to all his laws. We also assure him respectfully that our countrymen in the United States endeavor to be good, peaceful, honest and law-abiding citizens, and that they are always anxious and eager to obey and enforce his laws, and so promote that prosperity and peace which are as dear to them as to great officers and writers of his land. We instruct our scribes to interpret this into English and send the same, with all expressions of esteem and veneration, to his excellency the president.

"Given at our municipal chambers the fifth day of the ninth month of the eleventh year of the reign of the Emperor Kwang Suey."

The will of Rev. Dr. Steven Tyng, who died Sept. 18th, was admitted to probate yesterday. The estate is worth \$40,000. All his personal property, except his library in the rectory of St. George's church, he bequeathed to his wife. The library, less one hundred volumes, such as Mrs. Tyng chooses to select, is given the divinity school of the Episcopal church of Philadelphia.

A reception was last night extended to Maj. Gen. Newton by the Xavier Club, in honor of his success in the Hell Gate explosion.

Gen. Hancock and many other well known gentlemen were present.

Capt. Jennie Wilson, of the salvation army, who married H. S. Moore, of Elizabeth, N. J., in May last, having a husband, Charles H. Frye, in Bellows Falls, Vt., was acquitted of bigamy in Union county, N. J., court yesterday. She testified that she believed a decree of divorce from Frye had been granted her when she married Moore. The trial attracted a great throng of spectators and the verdict was applauded.

A cablegram, received from Corona, states that Dr. A. J. Dadds, medical missionary of the Lalahoe, Syria, mission, of the Reformed Presbyterian church, was one of the passengers lost on the steamer Synon, which was wrecked on the coast of Spain October 5th last.

A Notorious Desperado Arrested.
NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 11.—News was received yesterday of the capture, after a desperate resistance, of Riley Pyle, who has for sixteen months evaded arrest, for killing United States Commissioner McDonald, in Pickett county. It has been known for months that Pyle was living in the mountains near his home, but revenue forces were unable to locate him. It was recently learned that he was near the Kentucky line, and a posse found him after a perilous journey through the woods. Pyle refused to surrender and a pitched battle was fought, in which Riley Pyle was shot in the leg. William Pyle, his brother, and Thomas Kidwell being dangerously hurt. Pyle at last gave up and medical attention was given the trio. Riley Pyle will be arraigned for obstructing Coroner McDonald in the discharge of his duty, the Federal courts not having jurisdiction in murder cases. Pyle can be also tried in Pickett county for murder.

TO SAVE HIS BROTHER.

Judge Ford Declares that He, and Not His Brother Pat, is the Murderer of Capt. Murphy.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—An interview with the late recorder, Thomas J. Ford, now in the penitentiary, is published this afternoon, in which he confesses that it was himself and not his brother, Pat Ford, that killed Capt. Murphy. He said: "I fired two shots before he fell, and he was not exactly down after the two first shots were fired. As I reached him I fired the last shot, but how many, I was so excited that I cannot say."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Concerning the murder of Capt. Murphy, Ford said: "On the first trial Andy Fleming, Madam Celiocar, Richard Joel, Smith and two or three others, whose names I don't recollect, testified that I was the one that shot on Dumaine street and that I fired the fatal shots. Well they were right. I did fire the fatal shots. I ran down from the engine-house at a rapid stride, quite as hard as I could, upon hearing several shots fired. As soon as I heard the shots I ran to the door of the engine house. I saw a crowd rushing in the direction of Dumaine street. There was a dense smoke and I could not well distinguish persons, but I saw one very tall figure, and jumping at conclusions, I set it down for Capt. Murphy. I saw him coming up Claiborne, in the direction of Dumaine street, with a pistol in his hand, and he would have continued up Claiborne had he not seen me. I am sure that the sight of me made him turn into Dumaine street, and he had scarcely turned into Dumaine when I cut across the street. Directly, and as Fleming testified I fired on Murphy from the corner. I was on the Erato side of Dumaine street, at the first shot, and I crossed the street and overtook him and followed him as described, until he reached a little shed, where he fell.

Referring to the conflicting testimony on the trial, Ford said it was only those witnesses who knew him and Pat personally that testified correctly that it was him, not Pat, who did the shooting. When asked if there was any conspiracy Ford said, "No, not a bit of it. I went to the engine house on business. I heard shooting. I ran out, recognized Capt. Murphy, and believing that he had killed some friends of mine, not the parties who have been arrested, and that he was escaping, I shot at him. My feelings were worked up over the memory of the great injury he had done me, and seeing him coming face to face with me, and recognizing me, I fired. I regret exceedingly that he did not have a chance to speak before he expired, for then he would have laid the blame at my door, for it was I who killed him. It was not the cold-blooded and dastardly murder that is pictured, because he had his gun out when he saw me, and I had not, and he certainly divined what I was rushing at him for. Ford said: "Pat on trial acknowledged the killing, because he saw what a bitter feeling there was against me." He says he makes the confession because the board of pardons had refused to commute the sentences of Pat and Murphy, and says Murphy knew nothing of the affair and wasn't armed at the time. Concluding he said: "If they hang him or my brother, it will be a judicial murder."

A Confessed Murderer Astonishes a Judge.

SYRACUSE, ILL., Nov. 12.—James Young, the convict sent to the penitentiary for ten years, seven months ago, from Carroll county, and who confessed to the murder of Hiram P. Allen, a retired farmer of Sandwich, on the night of February 15th, 1880, was brought into court yesterday. In response to the usual interrogations he said he did not wish an attorney and pleaded guilty. On being asked by Judge Killom if he understood the full importance of his plea, and that he was liable to be hanged, Young replied that he was fully aware of it and persisted in pleading guilty. Said the Judge: "The court must say this is among the most astonishing cases on record. The idea of a man coming here and entering this plea is almost beyond belief, and the court will not enter the plea of guilty until he has taken some measures to ascertain regarding your sanity, and see whether you are responsible for your acts." Young protested that he knew what he was about, and wished to write out a statement, but Judge Killom would not accept his plea, and will call a special jury to test his sanity.

Execution of Three Italian Murderers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Gillardo, Azzaro and Sylvestro, the three Italian murderers, who are to hang at noon today for the murder of a fellow countryman, Filippo Caruzo, passed a quiet night. All slept all night until daybreak, when they all arose and lighting cigarettes, kept up an animated conversation with each other until after eight o'clock when their breakfast, consisting of oysters, fish and potatoes, fried in oil, and cold coffee and toast was brought them. They ate with seeming relish. After they finished Father Moretti arrived and mass was celebrated. As early as 9 a.m. there was a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the jail. The three men appeared on the scaffold at 12 o'clock and at 12:10 p.m. the drop fell.

Carl Schurz Withdraws His Offer.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—It is understood that Carl Schurz has withdrawn his offer to buy a controlling interest in the Boston Post. Mr. Schurz is now endeavoring to buy the Advertiser.

The Rifles Receive an Ovation at Winona.

WINONA, Nov. 1.—The Winona Rifles reached here at 9:20 p.m. They are delighted with their trip to Vicksburg. They received an ovation on the arrival of the train, and are now enjoying a banquet at the city hotel.

Red River Pilots on a Strike.

SHREVEPORT, Nov. 14.—All the Red river pilots are on a strike here, their demands being one hundred and fifty dollars per month, instead of one hundred. Two boats went out this morning with parties holding master and pilot licenses at the wheel. The strikers seem confident their demands will be acceded to, as the river is rising and business, which has been off some time, is just commencing.

Fatal Cases of Poisoning Near Lake Providence.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, Nov. 14.—A strange case of poisoning, attended with fatal results, occurred on the Way Way plantation, about five miles from Lake Providence, the victims being colored children; aged respectively eight, nine and thirteen years. It seems that the children ate heartily of berries known as "thru tox codundron"—poison oak—which they had procured from a grape tree. Two died after lingering three days and the other is now in a dying condition. After eating the berries the children were seized with violent pains in the stomach, accompanied by vomiting and frequent discharges from the bowels, pains in the head, spasmodic effects, rapid feeble pulse, delirium and heavily coated tongue, which were gradually followed by coma and death. Dr. F. R. Burnard was called in and did everything to relieve the sufferers, but when he reached the premises they were in a dying condition.

Strike Ended.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The strike on the Illinois Central railroad is apparently at an end, all brakemen returning to work this morning. The men are waiting anxiously for the result of the conference which is to be held by general superintendents of the different roads.

Mysterious Death.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The police to day found Mrs. Albert Fritz and her two children dead in bed at their residence, 183 Grand street. The furniture of the room was meagre, and the cupboard bare of provisions. It was thought the woman poisoned herself and children. The matter is being investigated.

Killed by Moonlighters.

TRALEE, Nov. 14.—A band of moonlighters last evening made an attack on a houseman named Curtin. During the melee Curtin shot one of the moonlighters. The latter then retired, but returned in a short time and renewed the attack, captured the house, shot Curtin dead, and wounded a servant named Sullivan. Eight men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder and outrage.

Acknowledging the Receipt of Contributions to the Parliamentary Fund.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—Rev. Dr. Chas. O'Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National League of America, has received a letter from Thomas Harrington, M. P., acknowledging the receipt of £1,000 for the parliamentary fund. It is dated Oct. 31st. He says: "On behalf of the members of the parliamentary party and the Irish National League, I beg you will convey to our friends in America the assurances of our warmest thanks. Their generous subscriptions are doing a great deal to secure and maintain the hearty union which prevails among our party in Ireland at the present time. Yesterday I attended the 18th county convention, for the selection of candidates. Nothing could exceed the harmony that has prevailed at every one of these conventions. Up to the present, forty-four candidates have been selected, and the unanimity which marked our proceedings at all the conventions assure us that there is not the slightest danger of any difference of opinion in our own ranks which could weaken our chances at the general election."

A Decision by Commissioner Sparks Which Creates Some Excitement.

BUTTE, MONTANA, Nov. 14.—Land Commissioner Sparks' recent ruling in reference to cutting timber upon public lands for mining uses has caused intense excitement throughout Montana. It is alleged that if enforced it will close up mines and force smelters to shut down. It practically shuts miners and mining companies out from timber, and will compel thousands to leave the country. The laws don't permit them to acquire title to timber lands or to purchase timber. Petitions are being signed in every camp in the territory for the abrogation of the order, and a committee of prominent mining men will take the petitions to Washington and more fully present the claims of miners. The salt used in the mills of Butte for reducing silver ore is secured from Salt Lake. The freight on it from Ogden, four hundred and forty miles, is \$26 per ton. Against this charge mill owners have long protested and determined, unless a reduction is made in freight charges, they will close work on January first. This decision on the part of mill owners has produced the greatest consternation, as it will throw 5,000 or 6,000 men out of employment in Midwinter and be a serious blow to the city.

SCOURGED BY FIRE.

GALVESTON ALMOST IN ASHES

Many Costly and Elegant Residences Burned and a Large Number of People Homeless—A Scene of Destruction and Desolation.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Nov. 13.—3:25 a.m.—A destructive fire is now raging in the eastern part of the city, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The fire broke out at 1:40 a.m., in a small foundry on the north side of Strand street, near the corner of Sixteenth. The flames rapidly spread under a stiff north wind, and the prospects are that Galveston is about to suffer a great loss. Six dwelling houses are already burned and immense clouds of sparks are being carried four or five squares, over roofs of wooden houses. The entire fire department is on the ground, but seem paralyzed and unable to fight the flames, because of the fierce wind and suffocating smoke.

3:45 a.m.—The fire has, at this hour, spread over seven blocks and become a great conflagration. Fully fifty dwellings are burning fiercely and the patch of the fire as it progresses southward is filled with the finest residences in the city, but are all wooden. For five squares south the fire was confined to the width of one square, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, but when it crossed Winnie street, six squares from the starting point, it jumped diagonally to the southeast into the next block, and gives evidence of consuming one-third of the city.

7 a.m.—The fire is still burning fiercely. It is now about four blocks from the beach. It is raging on Avenue N and is still spreading on both sides, and has cut a swath of six blocks. There is great distress and hundreds of families lose everything.

9:10 a.m.—The fire reached within three blocks of the beach and still spreading its path, despite the efforts of the firemen.

11:20 a.m.—The fire reached the beach about a mile and a half in some places, and six or seven blocks wide. Over 700 residences were burned, and it is blowing a terrific gale. The fire is still burning fiercely and is not under control.

About 4 o'clock the fire began to spread to the east and west of Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The wind rose to a gale and pandemonium reigned for a time. It seemed as though the entire eastern half of the city was doomed.

The fire spread rapidly to the southward, licking up the blocks of elegant residences hastily abandoned by the inmates. By 5 o'clock it had reached Broadway, which threads the centre of the island running east and west. At 7 o'clock the wind gave signs of dying away, and shortly began to shift and decrease until only a fair breeze was blowing, but by this time the fire had eaten its way to Avenue O, where at 9 o'clock it seemed to exhaust itself and the firemen coming up checked its further ravages at this point or within two blocks of the gulf. The burned district covers fifty-two blocks—seven of which are not swept entirely clean. It is sixteen blocks in depth and averages a width of three blocks.

The business part begins at Twentieth street and runs west ten blocks. These outlines locate the fire which began to spread rapidly after it had passed Avenue D. By the time it had reached Avenue J or Broadway, it was sweeping nearly three blocks in width from the west side of Seventeenth to east side of Fourteenth street. About three hundred houses burned, which were occupied by fully five hundred families. From Avenue A to Avenue E, for four squares, burned; the dwellings were occupied almost entirely by the poorer classes and several families were crowded in a single house in this strip. From avenue E, however, the burned district includes the wealthiest and most fashionable portion of the city. One hundred elegantly furnished mansions are in ruins. The burned district resembles a black, half-opened fan lying across the island at that point is nineteen blocks or one mile and a quarter wide. The fire started on the north side of avenue A, better known as Strand, which is a block from the bay, and it stopped within two blocks of the gulf. Sixteenth street is nine blocks west of the extreme inhabitable end of the island, the first resident street being Sixth, from avenue A to D. Many of these residences had beautiful gardens attached and the money loss does not represent over half their value. All manner of estimates are to be heard at this time. The city assessor says the taxable value of dwellings burned is \$450,000, this makes the actual value of the property \$1,500,000, which perhaps represents loss in money. The insurance is estimated at \$600,000, although some insurance men who have walked over the district place the insurance at \$800,000. So far as can be learned not a single accident occurred. The scene during the progress of the fire was simply frightful, so filled with misery and terror that whoever witnessed it must bear its vivid impression.

The hotels are filled with homeless people and the citizens' aid committee is now at work apportioning families to rooms and premises vacated for their use. Every vehicle in the city is at work carrying the strewn furniture, bedding and pictures to secure places. Thousands of people haunt the smoking ruins for valuable keepsakes or jewelry, hoping to find something, but all is black and barren as a desert.

The World says: Ex-Attorney General Leslie W. Russell, who was reported missing yesterday, has been found in a Broadway hotel, where he is confined to a room by severe illness. An alarm of fire was sent out from the Union Square theatre at 10 o'clock last night. The last act of Romeo and Juliet was in progress and a number of attaches of the theater were on the stage at the time. Some of the scenery caught fire from a gas jet, but was promptly extinguished. One of the supers became frightened and sent out the alarm. When the engines ranged up in front of the theater there was some excitement in the audience, but it was soon quieted.

Sidney Dillon, of the Grant monument association, looked over the signers' fund yesterday and said to the secretary: "You can put me down for one thousand dollars, and handed over a check for that amount. He expressed the hope that many other members of the association who could well afford to do so would follow up their check with one of their own for a similar amount. He thought if a man had the honor, being a member of the association, he ought to put in a stone or two in the proposed monument.

Washington specials have the following: Several Western members of Congress have expressed a determination to advocate retaliatory legislation of some sort against countries which discriminate against or prohibit the importation of American pork. Assistant Secretary of State Porter said the French government had already decided from its prohibitory decree and permitted the importation of American pork under certain restrictions, and further negotiations are pending. No negotiations regarding the German prohibitory decree are pending. It seems that his government has thought it unwise to endeavor to renew negotiations with Germany on this question, knowing that no concessions can be obtained at present.

Papers have been received by the clerk of the house of representatives giving notice of contests for four seats in the next congress as follows: Campbell against Weaver, for the 6th Iowa district; Kidd against Steele, for the 11th district; Page against Pierce, for the 2d Rhode Island, and Hurd against Romeis, for the 10th Ohio. Besides these documents, protests have been received from citizens of California, urging the non-seating of the congressional delegation from that State on the ground that they were not legally residents of the districts for which they were given certificates. In one case the protest declared that Barclay Henly, of the 11th district, is not a citizen of the United States.

Contest Over the Wording of a Will.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—In 1873 Griswald Warner, a wealthy capitalist of Pittsburg, died, leaving an estate valued at \$500,000. By his will this was to be distributed equally among the eight children of his daughter Mrs. Osborne, and Harry McCartney, the only son of a deceased daughter. The will admitted of two constructions, the eight children claiming that they were entitled to eight ninths of the property and that Harry was only entitled to one ninth, while the latter claimed that he was entitled to half the estate and his eight cousins the other half. Suit was brought in Pennsylvania to construe the will, and the court decided that Harry take one half, and the other eight children the other half. About \$200,000 worth of the property is in this State, and a bill was accordingly filed here to construe the same will, on the ground that the courts of each State are arbitrators concerning land in their own State. The case was called for hearing yesterday before Judge Tully and partly heard. The question of issue in legal phraseology is whether the children took per capita or per stirpes. Each party has numerous authorities in support of his position and the argument will probably take a whole day.

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CHINESE FAVORING AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Handsome Endowment of a Boy's School—A Missing Man Found—Paris in a Theatre—The Grant Monument—Retaliating Proposed Against Governments Discriminating Against American Pork, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Baron De Lorme, arrived from China with the news that the emperor wants railroads and is favorably disposed toward the American railroad system. The emperor is ready to grant concessions to American corporations, guarantee the bonds. It issues a loan and interest thereon, and deliver them as each twenty five miles is completed, and all new corporation may issue first mortgage bonds. A number of New York capitalists will meet this evening to talk the matter over.

Bishop Paddock left Brooklyn a few years ago and went to Laconia as a missionary bishop of Washington Territory. Charles B. Wright, a wealthy gentleman of Philadelphia, and an earnest helper of the bishop, gave an endowment of \$150,000 upon the completion of a seminary for girls at Laconia, and promised a like sum for a boys' college, to be erected before January 1, 1886. The building is now completed and the endowment secured. A Brooklyn gentleman, just returned from Laconia, intends to request donations of specimens of natural history and books, and relating to that subject which will be of service in the college.

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Description of Lost Medals Belonging to the Late John McCullough.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The McCullough medals believed to have been stolen, consisted of a silver laurel wreath, presented him by citizens of New York at the termination of his engagement at Booth's theatre nine years ago; a gold medal given him by citizens of Memphis in consideration of his playing for a fund for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, and gold and silver medals presented him by citizens of St. Louis for contributions and services in aid of funds for sufferers by the Mississippi river floods. The intrinsic worth of the memorials is about \$500. The late tragedian had them in his possession when he left for the West, just before his break down in Chicago. Inquiry has been made in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities, on the theory that perhaps the articles had been mislaid by the actor in his wanderings, but thorough search has failed to discover any trace of them.

A Defaulting Official Captured.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 14.—Postoffice inspectors in this city have effected the capture of Will R. Jackson, the defaulting assistant postmaster of Americus, Ga. He was captured at Los Angeles, California.

OUT OF WORK.

Two Thousand Cigar Makers Idle in the City of New York.—The Working Day Came too Soon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Sun says: About two thousand workmen will be thrown out of employment to-night by the stoppage of work in cigar factories. Straton & Storm's firm had no trouble with employes for more than a year. Its shop recently organized in due form as a union shop, but the boycott put on its cigars nearly a year and a half ago has not been taken off. George Storm recently addressed leading union men at work in his factories members, he says, of both the International and Progressive Union, asking why the boycott was continued. He says they replied that they were as much in the dark as he and they would try and find out. As they did not succeed the firm determined to find out by forcing his employes to take a personal interest in the matter. "Our men must find out why they are being punished by their own friends."

John Straton said last night: "We pay the highest wages and employ only union men. We can afford to suspend now, for we have a large stock on hand, but would not suspend if we were not boycotted. The suspension will probably continue only a few weeks, but will be longer if we don't get some good reason for the boycotting. If the Knights of Labor are at the bottom of it we would like to know, and also why they are harming their fellow workmen. It has been suggested competing manufacturers may be the cause of the trouble, but I don't believe it. Adolph Strasser, president of the International Union, published a card not long ago, lamenting that we were still boycotted. Vincent W. Woylik, formerly secretary of the Progressive Cigar Makers, said last night that many members of that Union were Knights of Labor, and at their instance the Knights of Labor had taken up their original boycott, but their action had never been reversed.

The dishonest cashier of the Elizabeth Cordage Works, who disappeared recently, swindled the employes of the concern of several thousand dollars in addition to the \$4,500 he took from his employes. He advised the men employed in the factory to save money for a rainy day and told them he was a safer depository than the savings bank. They trusted and left their surplus earnings with him.

A Supposed Lynching Turns Out a Murder.

HOLLISHER, CAL., Nov. 14.—Dr. Powers, a well known resident of this place, was found hanging to a tree on the road near here on September 18th. At that time it was thought to be a case of lynching from a popular uprising against him, but later suspicion pointed to murder, and eighteen persons were arrested for alleged complicity in the crime. Every effort to obtain convincing testimony in the preliminary examination failed. Twelve persons remain in custody. Richard Alexander, one of these, on Saturday, made a written confession to detectives, the contents of which were kept strictly secret. Levi Alexander, father of the confessor, who was present when his son made the statement, to day made public its contents. It shows that the whole matter was instigated and executed by John T. Prewitt, who, partly by strategy and partly by coercion, inveigled eighteen others into becoming accessories to the crime. Powers was shot on the evening of September 17 by Prewitt, while on his way home, in the presence of young Alexander and Andrew Irwin. Later in the evening a meeting, at which nineteen persons were present, was held with the avowed purpose of punishing Powers, on the charge of incendiarism, brought by Prewitt. When they came up Prewitt said: "We needn't discuss the matter. I have settled it. The old man is dead." All present were informed that they were accessory to the murder and were sworn to protect one another. To strengthen their oaths they were induced to go to the spot where Powers' body had been left and take part in hanging it where it was afterwards found. Prewitt's enmity towards Powers was caused by the latter having been a witness in a case which deprived Prewitt of some illegally held land.

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